Amendment to the Specification:

Please amend the first full paragraph of page 5 as follows:

The end plate 40 is preferably of unitary, one-piece construction and includes an oval base wall 41 having a peripheral raised rim 42 of substantially the same size and shape as the wide end 24 of the body 22. The base wall 41 has a large, generally wedge-shaped projection in one end thereof which provides a coupling structure 43. The coupling structure 43 has a flat bottom wall 44 parallel with the base wall 41 and joined thereto by a pair of converging side walls 45a, 45b, a narrow end wall 46 and a wide end wall 47 which is arcuate in shape and generally follows the contour of the base wall oval rim 42. Formed generally centrally through the bottom wall 44 is an aperture 48 with an end disposed at the upper surface of the bottom wall 44. Each of the side and end walls 45-47 has an inner surface which is substantially perpendicular to the bottom wall 44. However, the converging side walls 45 have outer surfaces [[49]] which slope downwardly and laterally outwardly. Thus, it will be appreciated that the outer surface of the narrow end wall 46 is substantially trapezoidal in shape. In an alternate embodiment, the coupling structure may be formed directly on the housing.

Please amend the first full paragraph of page 7 as follows:

In assembly, the wedge-shaped coupling structure 43 of the end plate 40 is slid longitudinally into the wedge-shaped recess 61 of the bristle block 60a, so that the sloping side surfaces of the end plate 40 provide a dovetail fit with the undercut side surfaces 64 of the block 60, 60a. As the end plate 40 approaches its fully inserted position in the recess 61, the end wall 46 is brought into engagement with the finger 68 which acts as a living spring. The finger 68 is deflected laterally inward to allow for the coupling structure 43 of the end plate 40 to mate

snugly within recess 61 and firmly latch the end plate 40 and the bristle block 60 together via latching engagement of the latch tab 53 against end wall 47, as depicted in the latched configuration illustrated in FIG. [[5]] 4. The spring finger [[58]] 68 also biases against the projecting coupling structure 43 in order to help eject the projection 43 from recess 61 when the latch lever 52 is depressed. In the mated configuration, as can best be seen in FIG. [[5]] 4, the apertures 48 and 63 are coaxially aligned with each other, and the outer peripheral surfaces of the end plate 40 and the bristle block 60 are substantially continuous with each other. It is apparent that the latch lever 52 depicted in FIGS. 4 and 5, may also be provided on the bristle block 60 of FIGS. 1 and 2.

Please amend the first full paragraph of page 8 as follows:

Referring to FIGS. 1-4, the apparatus 20 also includes a button 90 having a flexible and resilient member or dome 91 integral along its peripheral edge with a substantially cylindrical side wall 92 which has an annular rim 93 formed in the outer surface thereof which projects laterally outwardly from the upper end of the side wall 92 adjacent to the dome 91. In an embodiment, the button 90 includes an annular groove [[94]] 91b dividing the dome 91 from a skirt portion 91a. The groove [[94]] 91b provides for a visual and textural indication for aiding a user in locating his/her finger or thumb at the center of the button 90 in order to maximize the deflection of the button 90 upon assertion of manual force thereon. In an embodiment, the dome 91 and skirt 91a are integrally formed of a resilient and flexible material so that the entire button 90 may be deflected. In an alternate embodiment, the skirt portion 91a may be formed of a harder, less resilient, less flexible material than the dome 91; so that in a first stage of depression, the flexible dome 91 deflects and the skirt portion 91a remains in its rest position. A second

stage of depression (upon exertion of additional force by a user's finger or thumb) provides for the skirt 91a to deflect and snap down into a depressed position causing a high speed pressure wave to be dispersed through the reservoir 10.

Please amend the first full paragraph of page 11 as follows:

In operation, when it is desired to open the valve assembly 70, the flexible and resilient dome 91 of the button 90 is depressed by the thumb of a user's hand wrapped around the handle grip sleeve 35. The parts are dimensioned and oriented so that the size of the button 90, distance from the valve 70, volume of the reservoir 10 and construction of the valve itself provide for a predetermined amount of fluid to be dispensed through the valve upon each complete deflection of the button 90. Upon deflection of the button 90, the pressure within the reservoir 10 is increased, the fluid is forced against the valve [[90]] 70 and the valve is pushed open. When the valve is opened, fluid stored in the reservoir 10 may pass through the passage defined by the apertures 48 and 63 to the bristles 59.